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but by no means the rule. 3. Between children of the same parents resemblances are frequent, but mostly only during youth. 4. The resemblances between parents and children are most noticeable in the youth of both. 5. Here and there very striking resemblances to very remote ancestors occur. A. F. C.

L'imitation dans l'Art. FÉLIX REGNAULT. Rev. Sci., 4e série, Tome X (1898), pp. 335-336.

Art has all along its history been prone rather to imitation than to invention—the former is easier. Relics of imitation and repetition are to be found in the symmetries of classic art and architecture.

Studien zur deutschen Weidmannssprache. PAUL LEMBEKE. Ztschr. f. den deutschen Unterr., XII. Jahrg. (1898), S. 233-277.

A valuable discussion of the vocabulary of the German "hunter's dialect," with appropriate consideration of such words (*hetzen*, *Luder*, *naseweis*, *unbändig*, *Wildfang*, *Hundejunge*, *Hundsboje*, *wittern*, *stöbern*, etc.) and phrases (*durch die Lappen gehen*, *auf den Strich gehen*, etc.) which have passed into the literary language of the day, the student-language or other clannish forms of speech among the various social classes. It is interesting to note the influence of the "hunt" in a Mecklenburg dialect, where, e. g., the carouse after the hunt is called *Najagd*; a dance is *Klapperjagd*; distinguished people are *Hochwild*; *de lütt Iagd* ("little hunt") = when a player has many small trump cards; of an old maid they say *ut de jagdboren Jöhren is se rut* ("she's past her hunting time"). Many hunting proverbs are also noted. A. F. C.

L'Éducation Rationnelle de la Volonté, DR. PAUL ÉMILE LÉVY. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1898. pp. 231.

The thesis of this work is contained in the first sentence of the opening chapter. "We propose to show that it is possible to preserve our moral and physical being from many affections, and if any evil comes to one or the other to draw from our own nature relief or cure." The book is divided into two parts. (1), theoretical; (2), practical. The fundamental psychological law upon which the theory of autosuggestion is based is the fact that every thought is the beginning of action. The will acts more effectually when it acts unconsciously, or without effort, that is as a result of suggestion. Suggestion is of two kinds: suggestion from without, and autosuggestion; but there is no essential difference between these.

Many ailments of the body as well as of the mind are habits. Moral hygiene consists in the fixation in the organism of healthy physical and mental habits.

In the second part of the book many cases are given in detail of the cure by autosuggestion of emotional troubles, of habits, of functional disorders of circulation and digestion. While, according to Dr. Lévy, psychotherapy does not claim to be all there is of therapy, there are cases in which nothing can take its place, there are other cases in which it acts better than any other curative agent. And in all cases it is useful. G. E. PARTRIDGE.

Moderne Nervosität und ihre Vererbung, von CH. FÉRÉ. Arzt am Bicêtre. Durch Dr. Hubert Schnitzer, Berlin.

The book is chiefly a discussion of heredity as affected by nervous diseases. Féré asserts himself a follower of Darwin and an opponent of the Weismann theory of the continuity of the germ substance. His